Thai SOLT I

Module 5 Lesson 5

Disease and Medicine

Objectives **Module 5**
Lesson 5

At the end of the lesson, the students will be able to talk about medicine and common diseases. Under this Terminal Learning Objective, the students will be able to:

1. **Get medicine at the pharmacy.** This task will include:
   - Ask/answer in dealing a pharmacist questions
   - Discuss the pharmacy service in the TR
   - Request different types of medication prior to deployment

2. **Discuss childhood diseases.** This task will include:
   - Discuss the common diseases of the target region
   - Discuss prevention of common diseases
   - Ask/answer questions about childhood diseases
   - Discuss different types of inoculations

Introduction
Module 5 Lesson 5

Tip of the Day Because of tradition, as well as the costs of medical care, many Thai people still rely on traditional, herbal medicine.

□□□□□□□□□□: Type of medicine

□□

□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□

□□□□

1. □□□□□□□□□□: Directions

□□□□□□ to apply

□□□□□□/□□□ to inhale

□□□□□□ / □□□ to rub on

□□□□□□□□□□□□□ **vs** □□□□□□□□□□□□ to be taken orally **vs** for external use only

□□□□□□□□□□ to be chewable

□□□□□□ to dissolve slowly in the mouth

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ to be diluted with water

□□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ to drop into the eyes

□□□□□□□□□□□□ to be put on wounds/cuts

□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ to spray into throat/nose

□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□ to gargle

□□□□□□□□□/□□□ to insert (suppository)

Introduction
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Exercise 1
How do you use the following kinds of medicine? Use the Thai expressions on the previous page.

Medicine	Directions
1. Caladryl	______________________
2. Vicks inhalant	______________________
3. Tiger Balm	______________________
4. Flintstone Vitamin tablets	______________________
5. BenGay	______________________
6. Metamucil	______________________
7. Cough drops	______________________
8. Visine Eye drops	______________________
9. Vicks VapoRub	______________________
10.Betadine	______________________

2. [illegible]: Dosage

Pattern: [illegible] + [illegible] + [illegible] + [illegible] + [illegible] + no. + [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] / [illegible]

[illegible]
Take one of these pills before a meal.

[illegible]
Take two teaspoons of the medicine in this bottle after a meal.

[illegible]
Take two of the pills in this package before a meal.

[illegible] _______ [illegible]
Take every______ hours

[illegible]

take as directed by a doctor

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ _______ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□
Do not take more than _______ within 24 hours.

Introduction
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Exercise 2

Look at the medicine bag with the directions for use and say if the statements that follow are true or false.

T / F

1. This medicine is for the symptom of a runny nose. ____
2. Take 1 pill 2 times daily. ____
3. To be taken after meals and before bedtime.

____

3. Request different types of medication prior to deployment

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]

Exercise 3 (Pair Work)
Work with a partner and come up with a dialogue. You will tell your partner five different types of medication he/she needs to take prior to deployment. Your partner will write them down. Reverse roles and your partner will do the same thing.
Check for spelling when switching roles.

Exercise 4 (Pair Work)
Looking for a remedy

Take turns and read aloud the following situations to your partner. Once he/she answers, you will switch roles.

Q ยานี้ใช้กินแก้อะไร
A แก้ปวดศีรษะ แก้ปวดท้อง แก้ปวดฟัน แก้ท้องเดิน แก้หวัด

Q ยานี้ใช้ยังไง
A ใช้ชงกับน้ำ ใช้ทา ใช้นวด ใช้ใส่แผล ใช้หยอด ใช้พ่น
ใช้อม ใช้เคี้ยว

Q ยานี้กินยังไง
A ครั้งละ ๒ เม็ดก่อน/หลังอาหาร กินก่อนนอน ครั้งละ ๒
ช้อนชา/ช้อนโต๊ะ

Introduction
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Exercise 5
What is the required treatment for:

1. a burn
   a. [illegible]/[illegible]
   b. [illegible]
   c. [illegible]/[illegible]
2. a cough
   a. [illegible]
   b. [illegible]
   c. [illegible]
3. diarrhea
   a. [illegible]
   b. [illegible]
   c. [illegible]
4. a bump
   a. [illegible]
   b. [illegible]
   c. [illegible]
5. constipation
   a. [illegible]
   b. [illegible]
   c. [illegible]
6. a cut
   a. [illegible]
   b. [illegible]
   c. [illegible]

[illegible]:

Peter goes to the pharmacy.

Peter: [illegible]

Pharmacist: [illegible] [illegible]

Peter: [illegible]

Pharmacist: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Peter: [illegible]

Pharmacist: [illegible]

Peter: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pharmacist: [illegible]

True or false?

1. Peter is asking for syrup to prevent vomiting. T / F
2. The pharmacist wants to see a prescription. T / F
3. Peter needs to take the medicine for three days. T / F
4. Peter needs to take the medicine four times a day before meals. T / F
5. Peter bought 20 pills. T / F

Exercise 6 (Pair Work)

Take turns playing the role of a customer and a pharmacist. The customer will ask the pharmacist how he/she is supposed to take a certain medicine (you will make one up) and then switch roles.

[illegible]: Childhood Diseases

[illegible]	ear infection
[illegible]	mumps
[illegible]	whooping cough
[illegible]	measles
[illegible]	chicken pox

Peter and Somsak talk about their childhood diseases.

Peter: [illegible]	*during childhood*
Somsak: [illegible]	*chicken pox, remember all over the body*
[illegible]	*fatigue, banana leaf*
[illegible]	*wounds*
[illegible]	*contagion*
[illegible]	

[illegible] Peter: [illegible]	*ear infection* *usually*

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True or false?

1. Somsak had chicken pox when he was young. T / F
2. The symptom of chicken pox is a red rash on the face. T / F
3. Somsak felt tired all the time. T / F
4. Somsak was unhappy, he missed school. T / F
5. Somsak slept on a banana leaf. T / F
6. Peter remembers well how painful his chicken pox attack was. T / F
7. Peter could not sleep because of headaches. T / F

Exercise 7
Which of the following diseases are common in childhood?

1. □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
2. □□□□□□□□□□□□
3. □□□□□
4. □□□□□□□□□
5.□□□□□□
6. □□□
7. □□□□□□□□
8.□□□□□□□□□□

Inoculations

Vaccinations needed before traveling to Thailand. See your doctor at least 4–6 weeks before your trip to allow time for shots to take effect.

- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B if you might be exposed to blood (for example, health-care workers); have sexual contact with the local population; stay longer than 6 months in the region; or be exposed through medical treatment.

- Japanese encephalitis, only if you plan to visit rural areas for 4 weeks or more, except under special circumstances, such as a known outbreak of Japanese encephalitis.
- Rabies, if you might be exposed to wild or domestic animals through your work or recreation.
- Typhoid vaccination is particularly important because of the presence of *S. typhi* strains resistant to multiple antibiotics in this region.
- As needed, booster doses for tetanus-diphtheria and, measles and a one-time dose of polio for adults. Hepatitis B vaccine is now recommended for all infants and for children ages 11–12 years who did not complete the series as infants.

Exercise 8
Read the medical guidance above and write the Thai words for the vaccinations required for travelling to Thailand.

1. ______________________________
2. ______________________________
3. ______________________________
4. ______________________________
5. ______________________________
6. ______________________________

Exercise 9
For which of the ailments below would one be able to get a preventive inocculation? Mark your choices with an X.

[illegible] _____ [illegible] _____ [illegible] _____

[illegible] _____ [illegible] _____ [illegible] _____
[illegible] _____ [illegible] _____ [illegible] _____

Tip of the Day

Thailand has been experiencing an epidemic of HIV infection and AIDS. Heterosexual transmission accounts for most HIV infections, and HIV is common among prostitutes of both sexes. Alcoholic beverages, medications and drugs may be more potent and of a different composition than similar ones in the United States.

Exercise 10

Student A

You are on a joint mission and you are feeling very sick. Describe your symptoms to the Thai medic of your team who will try to diagnose your disease.

1. You have severe diarrhea. You vomit, have cramps in your arms and legs, and feel thirsty all the time.
2. You vomit blood and your skin has turned yellow.
3. You have a high fever and a strong cough. There is blood in your stools and you have a rash.
4. You have a high fever, your skin has turned yellow, and you feel pain in your liver.

Introduction
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Student B

You are the Thai medic on a joint US and Thai mission. An American soldier is feeling very sick. Listen to him describe his symptoms and refer to your manual below to try to diagnose his disease.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

□□ means to apply externally, such as an ointment, cream, paint, oil, or grease.

□□□□□□□□ or □□□□□□□□□□□ mean *'prescription'*. The first one is informal, whereas the latter is rather formal.

□□□□□□□□□□ is a formal term meaning *'cholera'*. For everyday usage, the contracted form □□□□□□□ is preferred.

Other expressions

□□	medicine
□□□□	ointment, cream
□□□□□□□...□□□	Do you have anything for...?
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	I can't take penicilin.
(□□) □□□□	I'm pregnant.
□□□□□□□□□□	You must stay in bed.
□□□	doctor
□□□□□□	dentist
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	Where can I find a doctor?

Compound conjunctions:

These are words that connect two sentences or two different thoughts. You must memorize their meaning.

□□□□□□□□	*so that*
□□□□□□□□□□□	*therefore*
□□□□□□□□□	*even though*
□□□□□□	*while*
□□□□□□	*according to*
□□□□□□□□	*as soon as*
□□□□□□□□□□□□	*however; nevertheless*
□□□□□□□□□	*in case of*

Exercise
Make up sentences with these expressions, with the help of the instructor.

Vocabulary
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([illegible]) [illegible]	liquid
([illegible]) [illegible]	to rub
([illegible]) [illegible]	contagious
[illegible]	acid
[illegible]	to gargle
[illegible]	inoculation
[illegible]	blood test
[illegible]([illegible])	treatment
[illegible]/[illegible]	dosage
[illegible]	shake the bottle
[illegible]	fever
[illegible]/[illegible]	malaria
[illegible]	Japanese encephalitis
[illegible]	yellow fever
[illegible]	cream
[illegible]	weakness
[illegible]	stuffy nose
[illegible]	mumps
[illegible]	warning
[illegible]	value
[illegible]	quality
[illegible]	to sneeze
[illegible]	to give a shot
[illegible]	teaspoon
[illegible]	tablespoon
[illegible]	to dip something in…
[illegible]	constipated
[illegible]	desert
[illegible]	to apply
[illegible]	to cause drowsiness
[illegible]	typhoid
[illegible]	dietitian
[illegible]	syrup
[illegible]([illegible])	ointment
[illegible] + part of the body	to be congested
[illegible]/[illegible]	bump
[illegible]	to ease
[illegible]	to be swollen
[illegible]	prescription
[illegible]	to comprise

Vocabulary
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[illegible]	efficiency
[illegible]	muscle pain
[illegible]	menstrual pain
[illegible]	to harm
[illegible]	polio
[illegible]	rash
[illegible]	blister
[illegible]/[illegible]	small-pox
[illegible]	dust, powder
[illegible]	to increase
[illegible]	allegic to a certain kind of medicine
[illegible]	pharmacist
[illegible]	to react
[illegible]	tablet
[illegible]	car sick
[illegible]/[illegible]	hard, painful
[illegible]	quinine
[illegible]	laxative
[illegible]	cough syrup
[illegible]	antibiotic
[illegible]	medicine in powder form, granule
[illegible]	nose spray
[illegible]	pill
[illegible]	nose drops
[illegible]/[illegible]	suppository
[illegible]	cough drop
[illegible]/[illegible]	bruise, contusion
[illegible]	irritate
[illegible]	to stop, suppress
[illegible]	itching sensation
[illegible]	childhood disease
[illegible]	personal health history
[illegible]	rabies
[illegible]	anemia
[illegible]	vaccine
[illegible]	expiration date
[illegible]	directions for use
[illegible]	remedy
[illegible] [illegible]	hepatitus A
[illegible]	to prescribe

Vocabulary

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[illegible]	pimples
[illegible]	original ingredients
[illegible]	phlegm
[illegible]	to avoid
[illegible]	measles
[illegible]	heart attack; stroke
[illegible]	fast breathing
[illegible]	asthma
[illegible]	source
[illegible]	inflammation
[illegible]	symptom
[illegible]	side effect
[illegible]	to bathe
[illegible]	food poisoning
[illegible]	chicken-pox
[illegible]	temperature
[illegible]	X ray; to x-ray
[illegible]	whooping cough

Culture Notes
Module 5 Lesson 5

In Thailand, what is known as a pharmacy in the United States is referred to as a '□□□□□□□□□' with 'drug store' often written in green below it. Pharmacies are also recognizable by the "Rx" symbol displayed outside or within the store window.

In general, the pharmacies in Thailand are reliable. That is, they dispense the proper medications and the drugs themselves are of a U.S./Western level of quality. The pharmacists themselves are trained professionals with degrees in their field. Pharmacies in Thailand can be used for all of your prescription and over-the-counter drug needs. Similar to the United States, pharmacists cannot distribute prescription medications without authorization from a doctor. However, some drugs that require a prescription in the United States may be available without prescription in Thailand.

Regular business hours for pharmacies are 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Friday. A listing of local pharmacies open outside of regular business hours can be found through consulting your hotel concierge or by calling the tourist police at 1155. Siam Drug and Boots are reliable chains of pharmacies in Thailand that can be counted on for quality medications, reliable services, and English speaking staff.

Regardless of the pharmacy situation in any country, it is always advisable to bring enough medication to last through your trip. Be sure to carry it with you rather than trusting it to checked luggage (many frequent travelers bring a double supply of medication and pack each in different bags). It is also advisable to carry extra prescription sheets written by your doctor (with the generic names) in case you need refills during your trip and to show at customs as proof of the medication's identity and necessity. Always remember to check the expiration dates on all medications, whether they are from home or abroad. Depending on where you are traveling, you may also want to carry an anti-diarrheal medication and/or ask your physician for an appropriate anti-diarrheal prescription, as a precautionary measure.

Application Activities
Module 5 Lesson 5

Activity 1
Listen to a Thai pharmacist (instructor) and write down the exact dosage mentioned for each medication as you hear it.

1. ____
_
2. ____
_
3. ____
_
4. ____
_
5. ____
_

Activity 2

[illegible] 10 [illegible] ([illegible])

Can you guess what this is?
1. laxative
2. pain killer
3. Vitamin B Complex_

Activity 3
Listen to the instructor's message comparing the two drugs: Aspirin and Paracetamol. Both are moderate pain relievers but have different side effects. Select the kind you would like to use and not to use. State your reasons accordingly.

Activity 4
Describe signs and symptoms of hay fever to your partner in Thai using the English text below as a guide.

Signs and symptoms of hay fever may include:

- Congestion
- Runny nose
- Frequent sneezing
- Watery eyes
- Itchy eyes, nose, roof of mouth or throat
- Cough

If you're lucky, your reactions are mild. If you're not so lucky, your symptoms can be severe enough to disturb your sleep and trigger asthma, recurrent sore throats, headaches, fatigue and irritability. If you also have asthma, you may wheeze or become short of breath.

Application Activities
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Activity 5
Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

[illegible]
[illegible] 65% [illegible] 37% [illegible] (GLA) [illegible]

1. What is the thing mentioned in the paragraph?

____

2. How much protein does it have?

____

3. Is its protein content higher than beef?

____

4. What is the efficacy of GLA?

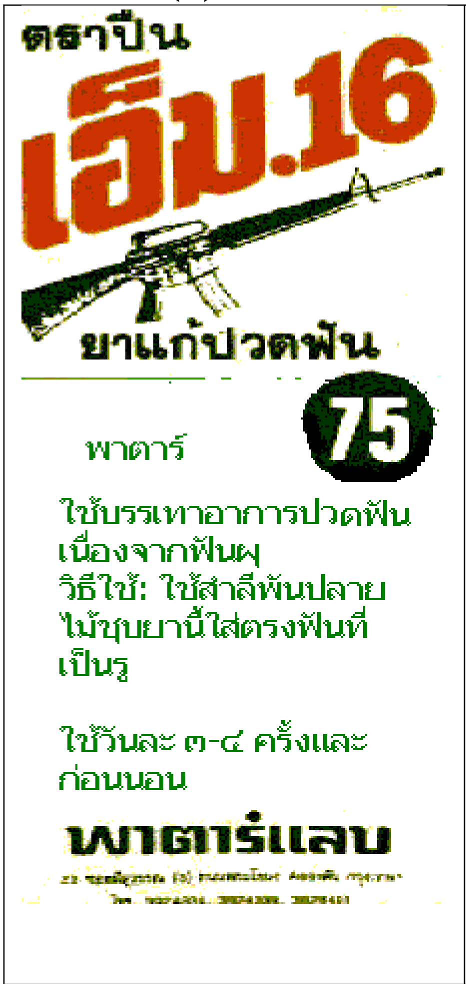
____

Application Activities
Module 5 Lesson 5

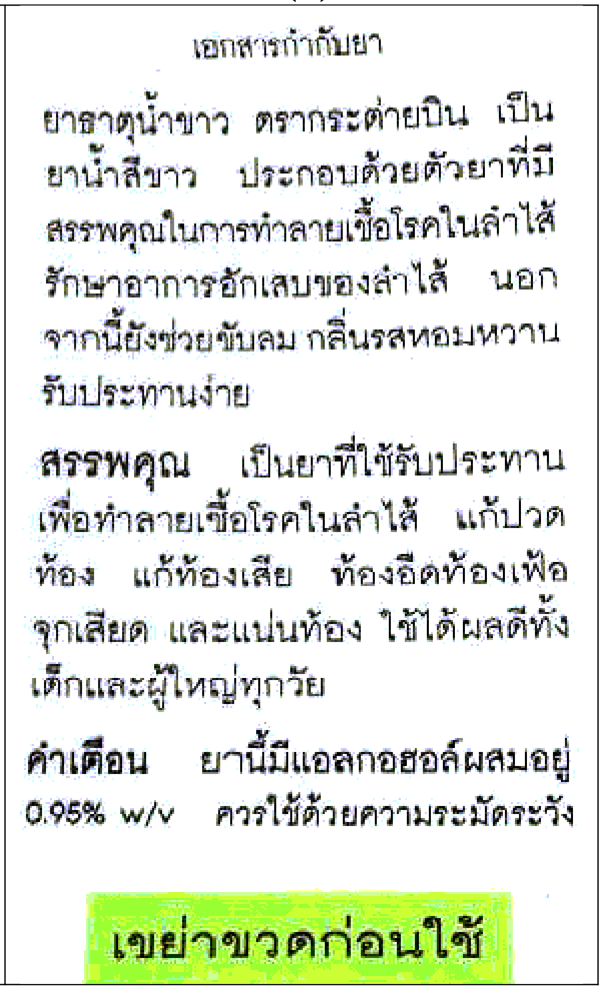
Activity 6

Look at the ads below and write down in which form the medication comes (tablets, liquid, ointment, powder, etc.). Also describe what each medication is intended for.

(1)



(2)



(3)

Application Activities
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Activity 7
Fill in the blanks in this text with words from the Jumble Box below.

[illegible]:

__________ [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] __________
[illegible] __________ [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Activity 8
Identify the disease from the following symptoms:

[illegible]

Application Activities
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Activity 9
Read the following article and answer the questions that follow.

[illegible] 2543 [illegible] HIV [illegible] 1 [illegible] 61 [illegible] 1 [illegible] 5% [illegible] 3,000 [illegible] HIV [illegible]

[illegible]. [illegible] HIV [illegible] HIV [illegible] ATZ capsules [illegible] 100, 250 [illegible] 300 [illegible], Didanosine (ddl) oral powder [illegible] 30, 60, 115 [illegible] 170 [illegible] ddl [illegible] 25, 50, 100 [illegible] 150 [illegible] Stavudine (d4T) capsules [illegible] 15, 20, 30 [illegible] 40 [illegible] Fluconazole capsules [illegible] 50, 100 [illegible] 200 [illegible] systemic fungal infection [illegible] cryptococcal meningitis [illegible] Ketoconazole tablets [illegible] 200 [illegible] bioavailability ([illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible] 50-80% [illegible].[illegible]

1. How many people are infected with HIV in the year 2000 in Thailand?

2. How does the Pharmaceutical Association of Thailand try to help AIDS victims?

3. Are these pills as effective as the original pills?

Skill Enhancement Activities
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Activity 1 (Pair Work)
Take turns asking your partner which childhood diseases he/she had and make a report card for it. Do not write any name on it.

Activity 2
Your instructor will collect the cards from the previous activity and randomly distribute them. Find whose card you have by circulating around the classroom and asking questions of your classmates.

Activity 3
Read the information sheet for a medicine and check whether the statements that follow are true or false.

[illegible]

1. This medicine is for the flu and fever. T / F
2. This medicine can be used by children under 12 years old. T / F
3. One should drink a lot of water while taking this medication. T / F
4. This medicine can cause kidney damage when taken for too long. T / F
5. This medicine can be used more than 30 days. T / F

6. This medicine comes in a packet of twenty pills.

T / F

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Skill Enhancement Activities
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Activity 4
Read the excerpt about eye care and check whether the statements that follow are true or false.

ของเหลวที่สามารถใช้ล้างตาได้ ได้แก่ สารละลายกรดบอริก น้ำเกลือความเข้มข้น ร้อยละ 0.9 หรือน้ำสะอาดธรรมดา น้ำยาล้างตาพวกนี้จะช่วยชะล้างตาให้สะอาด หรือหายจากการระคายเคือง
เนื่องจากฝุ่นหรือผง แต่ไม่สามารถใช้รักษาอาการติดเชื้อ ที่ตาได้ วิธีใช้ยาล้างตา เริ่มจากรินน้ำยาลงถ้วยที่สะอาดและมีขนาดพอเหมาะกับ ลูกตา โดยใช้ปริมาณที่เพียงพอให้ตาจุ่มได้ลืมตาไว้เพื่อให้น้ำยาแทรกซึมเข้าไปทั่ว ลูกตา กรอกตาไปทางซ้าย และ ขวาประมาณ 1-2 นาที เมื่อ เปลี่ยนมาล้างตาอีกข้าง
ให้เปลี่ยนน้ำยาใหม่ เมื่อล้างตา เสร็จแล้ว ต้องทำความ
สะอาดถ้วยล้างตาให้สะอาด เพราะอาจมีการติดเชื้อขึ้นได้ ถ้าต้องใช้ คราวต่อไป
ยาล้างตาที่เปิดใช้แล้ว ให้เก็บไว้ใช้ได้ไม่เกิน 1 สัปดาห์ดังนั้นจึงควรเลือกยาล้างตา ที่มีขนาดบรรจุน้อย ๆ จะได้ใช้หมดในเวลาไม่นาน และทุกครั้งที่ใช้ ต้องปิดขวด ให้แน่น การใช้ยาล้างตาไม่ควรใช้เป็นประจำทั้งนี้เพราะจะทำให้ตา
แห้ง ควรใช้ในกรณีที่มีสิ่งแปลกปลอมปลิวเข้าตาแล้วน้ำตาไม่สามารถชะล้างออกไปได้ แต่หากใช้ยาล้างตาแล้วไม่ดีขึ้นหรือยังคงมีเศษผงฝังในกระจกตาหรือเยื่อตาขาว ให้ผู้ป่วย
หลับตาแล้วปิดตาด้วยผ้าก๊อซไว้ เพื่อป้องกันไม่ให้กระพริบตาหรือเคลื่อน ไหวลูกตา จากนั้นควรไปพบแพทย์

True or False?

1. Eye washing solution will not solve the problem of glaucoma. T / F
2. You should use the new solution for each eye every time you wash them. T / F

3. After opening the bottle, it'll be good for two weeks.

T / F

4. You should not use it too often since it will dry your eyes.

T / F

5. If the irritation persists, cover your eye with a gauze pad and consult your T / F

optometrist.

Activity 5 (Group Work)

Your instructor will assign each group to a country for a future mission. Make a list of medication and first-aid items you need to bring and a list of shots you need to take.

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 5 Lesson 5

Activity 6 (Pair Work)
Role-play the following situations taking place at a pharmacy. Alternate the roles of pharmacist and customer.

A: pharmacist, B: customer
1.
A: Greet the customer.
B: Return greeting. Ask for something for burns.
A: Suggest a burn ointment. Find out if B already has a gauze bandage.
B: Respond affirmatively.
A: Check if it is still sterile.
B: Answer negatively.
A: Tell B that it is dangerous and can lead to infection. Sell him a gauze bandage as well.
B: Close the transaction.

2.
A: Greet the customer.
B: Return greeting. Ask for something for a cough.
A: Suggest a bottle of over-the-counter cough syrup.
B: Find out how much of it you have to take.
A: Explain the dosage. Check if B has a fever as well.
B: Say you're not really sure.
A: Sell B a thermometer as well.
B: Close the transaction.

Activity 7
Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

[illegible] JE [illegible] Japanese Encephalitis (JE) GenusFlsvivirus [illegible] Culex [illegible] Culextritaeniorhynchus [illegible] (amplifying host) [illegible] (accidental host) [illegible] 3-15 [illegible] 40,000 [illegible]

มีอัตราตาย ค่อนข้างสูงราว ร้อยละ 25 (บางแห่งว่า 7-33%) ซึ่งสองในสามของผู้ป่วยที่หาย จะมีความพิการทาง ร่างกายและสติปัญญา

Skill Enhancement Activities
Module 5 Lesson 5

(continued)

[illegible] 3-4 [illegible] 10 [illegible] 80 [illegible] JE

1. What is the cause of Japanese Encephalitis (JE)?

 ____

2. Who are the typical victims?

 ____

3. In what part of the world is JE spreading?

 ____

4. If the patients survive JE, will they have a good chance of leading a normal life?

 ____

5. What are the symptoms when a person is affected by JE?

 ____

6. Is there a preventive measure?

 ____

Disease and Medicine Thai SOLT I
Homework
Module 5 Lesson 5

Activity 1
You are giving this medicine to a member of your team who has the flu. Be prepared to give him instructions on the dosage and the proper time to take this medicine.

ข้อบ่งใช้: บรรเทาหวัดที่มี
อาการคัดจมูก
น้ำมูกไหล ปวดศีรษะและเป็น
ไข้

วิธีใช้: ผู้ใหญ่รับประทาน
ครั้งละ ๑ เม็ด
ทุก ๖-๘ ชั่วโมง

คำเตือน: ยานี้อาจทำให้เกิดอาการง่วงซึม
จึงไม่ควรขับขี่ยานยนต์หรือ
ทำงานเกี่ยวกับ
เครื่องจักรกล

ขนาดบรรจุ: แผงละ ๔ เม็ด

Activity 2
Read the warning label on the package of the medicine (below) and translate to English.

คำเตือน:

๑. ห้ามใช้ในเด็กอายุต่ำกว่า ๑๒ ปี
๒. ห้ามใช้ยาติดต่อกันนานเกิน ๕ วันเนื่องจากอาจมีพิษต่อตับได้
๓. ยานี้อาจทำให้เกิดอาการง่วงซึม
๔. ผู้ป่วยด้วยโรคความดันโลหิตสูง

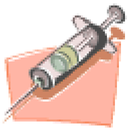
โรคหัวใจ โรคเบาหวาน หรือโรคต่อมไทรอยด์ ให้ปรึกษาแพทย์ก่อนใช้

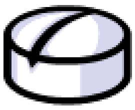
Homework
Module 5 Lesson 5

Activity 3
Fill out the following form about your medical history to keep for record at the base hospital.

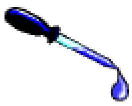
□□□□:
□□□□□□□:
□□□□□:
□□□□□□□□□□□□:
□□□□□□□□□□□□:

Activity 4
Listen to a pharmacist and number each picture below that represent the dosage mentioned for each medication in the order you hear it.


a


b

c


d

e

Activity 5
You will hear four conversations taking place in a pharmacy. Listen and check the appropriate sentence for each conversation.

1. The customer is asking for an over-the-counter painkiller
   to get a prescription filled
   about possible side effects

2. The next person is buying a. suntan lotion
   b. toothpaste
   c. a deodorant stick

3. The third customer had hoped for a a. little sympathy
   b. quick-fix remedy
   c. pharmacist's special

4. The last customer is informed about the a. best time to take the medication

b. importance of continued intake

c. advantage of drops over pills